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ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980 when the United States Department of Education became a separate agency. To the extent possible, outlays, rather than obligations, are used. Education is grouped into three categories: (1) on-budget federal support; (2) non-federal funds generated by federal programs; and (3) federal tax expenditures. Current and constant dollar comparisons are used, based on the government's composite deflator. In fiscal year (FY) 1991, federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures (revenues foregone by the government through allowable tax deductions), was an estimated 66.5 billion dollars, an increase of 70% since FY 1980. About 61% of this support went to educational institutions. However, schools and colleges derive only about 10% of their support from the Federal Government, a decline from the 14% of 1980. Between FY 1980 and FY 1991, after adjustment for inflation, federal program funds for elementary and secondary education declined by 7% and funds for postsecondary education declined by 23%. Funds for "other education" (such as libraries and museums) increased by 45% and funds for research increased by 35%. Fifteen data tables and four illustrative graphs are provided. A section on sources and methodology explains the production of the report, and another section provides definitions of relevant terms. Six appended tables provide supplemental information. (SLD)

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Survey Report

December 1991

Federal Support for Education:

Fiscal Years 1980 to 1991

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Federal Support for Education:

Fiscal Years 1980 to 1991

Charlene M. Hoffman
Data Development Division

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES 92-641

U.S. Department of Education
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National Center for Education Statistics

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December 1991

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Federal Support for Education: Fiscal years 1980 to 1991 Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,* was an estimated $66.5 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1991, an increase of $27.4 billion, or 70 percent, since (FY) 1980. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 4 percent between FY 80 and FY 91 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).

- For FY 91, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $54.6 billion—an increase of 59 percent in current dollars but a decrease of 3 percent since FY 80 after adjusting for inflation. Non- federal funds generated by federal programs (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $11.9 billion, a rise of 145 percent in current dollars between FY 80 and FY 91 and 50 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).

- Between FY 80 and FY 91, after adjusting for inflation, federal program funds for elementary and secondary education declined 7 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 23 percent; other education funds (which includes funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 45 percent; and funds for research at institutions of higher education increased 35 percent (see table 2B on page 8).

- In FY 91, ED outlays totaled $24.9 billion, reflecting an increase of 90 percent in current dollars from FY 80 and an increase of 16 percent after adjustment for inflation. During this period, ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent to 46 percent (see figure 1, page 3 and table B in appendix, page 34).

- About 61 percent of total federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 91. Another 16 percent was used for student support. Banks and other lending agencies received about 10 percent and all other recipients, including libraries, museums, and federal institutions, received the remaining 13 percent (see table F in appendix, page 43).

- Schools and colleges derive only about 10 percent (FY 91) of their revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $392.6 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 91, revenues from federal sources amounted to $40.4 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $352.2 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 20 and 21).

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 91. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 to 8 percent, and at institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 to 14 percent (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 20, 21, and the Sources and Methodology section, page 23).

* Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the Definitions section of this report on page 29.

- In FYs 80, 90, and 91, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see figure 2, page 5, and table A in appendix, page 33):

	1980	1990	1991 **
	[In billions of current dollars]		
On-budget	$34.3	$50.4	$54.6
Elementary and secondary	16.0	21.5	24.4
Postsecondary (on-budget)	10.9	13.4	13.7
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	3.4	3.7
Research	5.8	12.1	12.8
Non-federal ***	4.9	11.2	11.9
Total	$39.2	$61.6	$66.5
	[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]		
On-budget	$56.0	$53.2	$54.6
Elementary and secondary	26.2	22.7	24.4
Postsecondary (on-budget)	17.9	14.1	13.7
Libraries, museums, and other	2.5	3.6	3.7
Research	9.5	12.8	12.8
Non-federal ***	7.9	11.8	11.9
Total	$64.0	$64.9	$66.5

** Estimated.

*** Non-federal funds generated by federal programs. For more detailed discussion see Non-Federal Funds section, pages 12 and 13.

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 91 were (see table 3, page 9, and table B in appendix, page 33):

	1980	1990	1991 *
	[In billions of current dollars]		
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$23.2	$24.9
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.4	7.1	8.0
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	6.3	7.0
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.4	3.5
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.5	2.7
Dept. of Labor	1.9	2.5	2.6
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.6	1.8
	[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]		
Dept. of Education	$21.5	$24.4	$24.9
Dept. of Health and Human Services	8.9	7.5	8.0
Dept. of Agriculture	7.5	6.6	7.0
Dept. of Defense	2.5	3.6	3.5
Dept. of Energy	2.6	2.7	2.7
Dept. of Labor	3.0	2.6	2.6
National Science Foundation	1.3	1.7	1.8

* Estimated.

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Introduction

The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980[1] when the U.S. Department of Education became an independent agency. The appendix tables in the back of this report, have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975. In order to fully account for all federal support for education, programs having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes (see tables A and C, pages 33 and 35 in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education (ED) in 1980, many large and significant federal education programs are outside of ED. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary concerns. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the FBI Academy. Also, a variety of concerns ranging from poverty such as Head Start to veteran's assistance are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table C, page 35 in appendix).

Third, non-federal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (see pages 12 and 13).

The fourth consideration is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see pages 13 and 14).

It is also important to note that FY 91 data are all estimated and will be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 91 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal year 1992.

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. Outlays are the actual amount of dollars spent. Obligations are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the near future.[2]

This report has put education into three categories: on-budget support (table C in appendix, page 35), non-federal funds generated by federal programs, and federal tax expenditures (see table A, page 33 in appendix).

1. On-budget federal funding is provided through programs funded by annual Congressional appropriations.

2. Non-federal funds are generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. Although non-federal funds are not recorded on the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Almost all such non-federal education funds go to postsecondary education.

3. Federal tax expenditures are revenue deductions attributable to provisions of the federal tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption or deduction from gross income or that provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability. An example would be charitable contributions to educational institutions.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1992. The inflation index rose 63.3 percent between FY 80 and FY 91. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 25 and 26.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980 (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); Federal

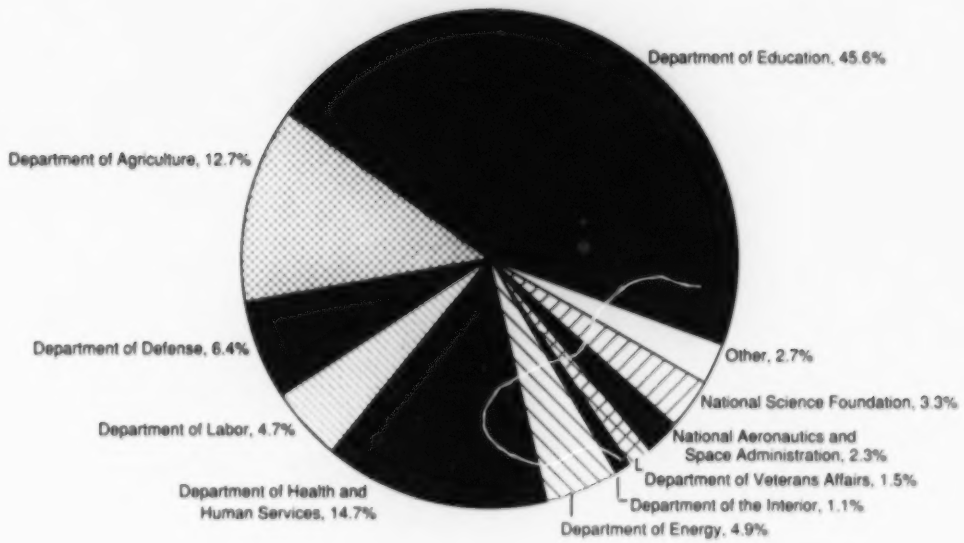
[1] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1990* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1990*.

[2] A more detailed description is in the Definitions section, page 29.

Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984, Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1988, Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1989, Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1990 (NCES); and Digest of Education Statistics, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This bulletin has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), were Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, W. Vance Grant, and Peter S. Stowe. Mark Travaglini provided editorial assistance and Phil Carr designed the cover. Within the Office of the Under Secretary, there were Neil C. Nelson, Don Crews, and Maurice Stewart. Outside reviewers were Jay Noell from the Congressional Budget Office, and Dick Emory and Dan Tangherlini from the Office of Management and Budget.

Figure 1.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 1991


Department of Education, 45.6%
Department of Agriculture, 12.7%
Department of Defense, 6.4%
Department of Labor, 4.7%
Department of Health and Human Services, 14.7%
Department of Energy, 4.9%
Other, 2.7%
National Science Foundation, 3.3%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.3%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 1.5%
Department of the Interior, 1.1%

Total=$54.6 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1992;* and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990, and 1991.*

Federal Support for Education

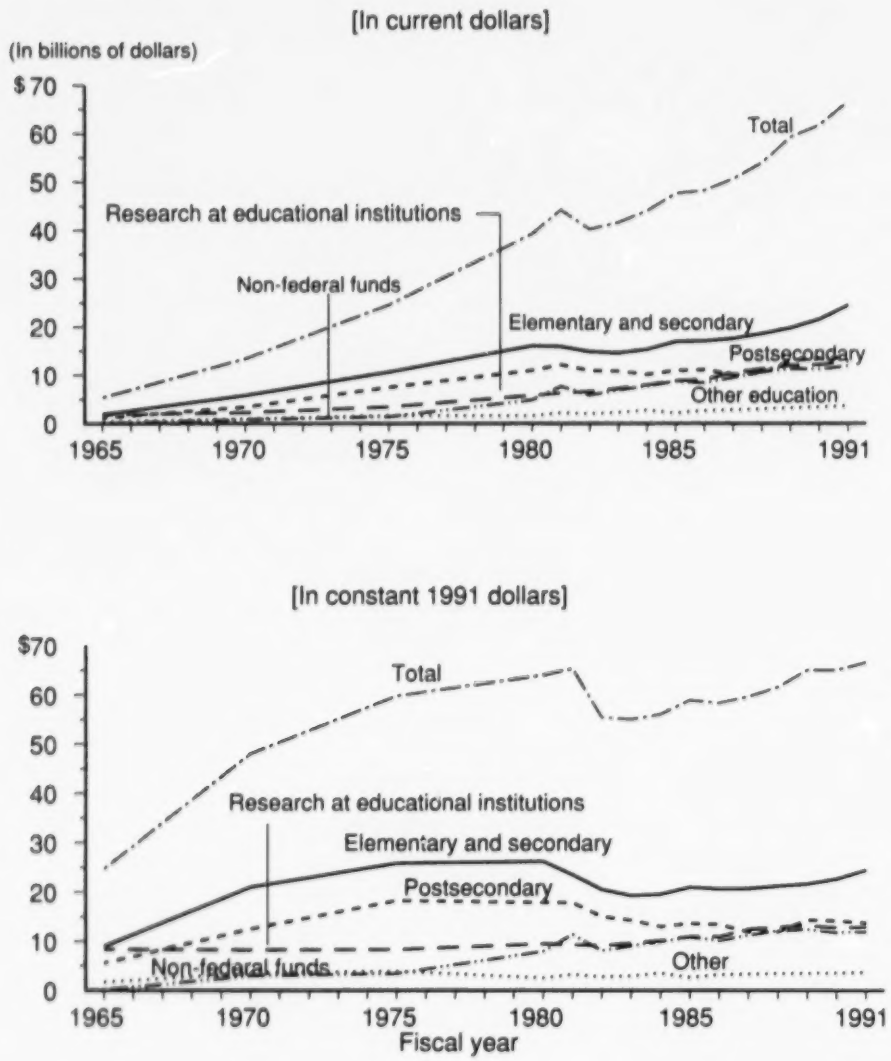
Growth of Federal On-Budget and Non-Federal Funds: 1965 through 1991

Federal support for education is estimated to be $66.5 billion in fiscal year (FY) 91, an increase of 70 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, this amounts to an increase of 4 percent. This total includes federal program funds and non-federal funds generated by federal programs but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.) Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FYs 65 and 75 reflecting an increase of 189 percent for elementary and secondary education; 230 percent for postsecondary education; and 127 percent for other education (see figure 2 and table A in appendix). Non-federal student loan monies generated by federal programs grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to $3.4 billion in constant dollars in FY 75. In contrast to most sectors of education support during FYs 65 and 75, on-budget funding for research and development dropped slightly, after adjustment for inflation (0.6 percent). Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except for "other" education, which dropped 35 percent, and non-federal funding for student loans, which grew rapidly. Because of the expansion of the student loans in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need, non-federal funds generated by federal programs rose from $3.4 billion in FY 75 to $7.9 billion in FY 80 (constant 1991 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, "other" education, and research at colleges and universities. Between 1980 and 1983, total federal on-budget and non-federal funds for education dropped by 14 percent after adjustment for inflation (see tables 1B and table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (18 percent) and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of non-federal student loans generated by federal programs. After 1983, total federal on-budget and non-federal funds began to rise again, increasing 21 percent by 1991 after adjustment for inflation. This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (27 percent), "other" education (26 percent), research at colleges and universities (34 percent); and an increase of 32 percent for non-federal funds. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education were estimated to have increased 19 percent between FY 83 and FY 91 in constant dollars.

Non-federal funds generated by federal programs showed an increase in real dollars between FY 80 and FY 91 (50 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These non-federal amounts tend to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affect the number and amount of student loans. On-budget funds between FY 80 and FY 91, however, showed a slight decrease (3 percent).

Figure 2.--Federal program support for education, by level and non-federal funds generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government,* fiscal years 1965 to 1992; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 1991; and unpublished data.

Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1991

[In billions of current dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year					Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	1980	1983	1986	1990	1991*	
Total	**$39.2**	**$41.5**	**$48.1**	**$61.6**	**$66.5**	**69.8**
Federal programs, on-budget	34.3	34.7	39.7	50.4	54.6	59.2
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	4.9	6.8	8.4	11.2	11.9	144.9

*Estimated.

Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1991

[In billions of constant FY 1991 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year					Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	1980	1983	1986	1990	1991*	
Total	**$64.0**	**$55.0**	**$58.2**	**$64.9**	**$66.5**	**4.0**
Federal programs, on-budget	56.0	46.0	48.1	53.2	54.6	–2.5
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	7.9	9.0	10.2	11.8	11.9	50.0

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1992.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1982 to 1992; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1991; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be $54.6 billion for FY 91 (see table C in appendix). In current dollars, this figure shows an increase of 59 percent between FY 80 and FY 91. After adjustment for inflation, this figure represents a decline of 3 percent between FY 80 and FY 91 (see tables 2B and table A in appendix). However, federal program funds generally have increased over the past 8 years, rising by almost 19 percent between 1983 and 1991, following a decline between 1980 and 1983 (see tables 2A, 2B, and table A in appendix).

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, $24.4 billion or 45 percent in FY 91. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs declined 7 percent between FY 80 and FY 91 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decreasing in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall.

Postsecondary education programs received $13.7 billion of federal aid, or about 25 percent of federal education funds in FY 91. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed an even larger decline between 1980 and 1991 (23 percent) than did the elementary and secondary programs. The main reason for this decline was due to the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was limited to individuals in active military service before 1977. In FY 80, $1.6 billion were spent and in FY 91 no funds were appropriated. The second program, Social security postsecondary benefits programs in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 80, $1.6 billion were spent (see table C in appendix).

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $12.8 billion, or 23 percent of the total share of on-budget funds. In contrast to general programs (primarily supporting student loan and grant programs) for postsecondary education, federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 35 percent between FY 80 and FY 91.

The remaining 7 percent of federal aid, or about $3.7 billion, is estimated for "other" education programs, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. "Other" education programs increased 45 percent from FY 80 to FY 91, after adjustment for inflation. The "other" education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but have risen since 1985 (see figure 2).

Table 2A.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level: Fiscal years 1980 to 1991

[In billions of current dollars]

Level of program	Fiscal year				Percent change	
	1980	1983	1990	1991 *	FY 80 to FY 91	FY 80 to FY 91
Total	**$34.3**	**$34.7**	**$50.4**	**$54.6**	**59.2**	**57.4**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	14.5	21.5	24.4	52.5	68.2
Postsecondary education	10.9	10.8	13.4	13.7	25.3	27.4
Other	1.5	2.2	3.4	3.7	137.0	66.5
Research	5.8	7.2	12.1	12.8	121.2	77.4

* Estimated.

Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level: Fiscal years 1980 to 1991

[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]

Level of program	Fiscal year				Percent change	
	1980	1983	1990	1991 *	FY 80 to FY 91	FY 80 to FY 91
Total	**$56.0**	**$46.0**	**$53.2**	**$54.6**	**–2.5**	**18.9**
Elementary and secondary	26.2	19.2	22.7	24.4	–6.6	27.1
Postsecondary education	17.9	14.2	14.1	13.7	–23.3	–3.7
Other	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.7	45.1	25.8
Research	9.5	9.6	12.8	12.8	35.4	34.0

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1982 to 1992; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1991; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the principal source of education funds at all program levels except for research. ED's estimated FY 91 program funds were $24.9 billion—46 percent of the total (see table 3 and table C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$5.0 billion, or 39 percent of the total spent on research.

While total federal program funds for education and related activities declined about 3 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 to FY 91, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and table C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $3.8 billion to $0.8 billion (78 percent) between FY 80 and FY 91, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is that the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill, was limited to individuals in active military service before 1977. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from $0.4 billion to $1.2 billion, an increase of 197 percent between FY 80 and FY 91 (see table 3). NASA education spending has increased because of more federal spending on research (see table C in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, five had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 80 and FY 91. The agencies that showed the largest percentage increases in real dollars were the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (197 percent), Department of Defense (38 percent), and the National Science Foundation (36 percent). The other two agencies that showed increases were the Department of Education (16 percent) and the Department of Energy (1 percent).

Table 3.—Ten largest providers of federal education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 90		FY 91 *		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	
Total	**$56.0**	**100.0**	**$53.2**	**100.0**	**$54.6**	**100.0**	**–2.5**
Dept. of Education (ED)	21.5	38.3	24.4	46.0	24.9	45.6	16.1
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	8.9	15.8	7.5	14.1	8.0	14.7	–9.6
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	7.5	13.3	6.6	12.4	7.0	12.7	–6.5
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	2.5	4.5	3.6	6.7	3.5	6.4	37.9
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	2.6	4.7	2.7	5.0	2.7	4.9	1.2
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.0	5.4	2.6	5.0	2.6	4.7	–14.8
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.3	2.4	1.7	3.1	1.8	3.3	36.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.3	196.8
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	3.8	6.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	–78.5
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.1	–12.9
All other federal agencies	3.7	6.7	1.5	2.8	1.5	2.7	–60.4

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1982 to 1992; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1991; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies (see table B in appendix).

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Almost 46 percent of the $24.4 billion spent by the federal government in FY 91 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table C in appendix). Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are Chapter 1, Grants to Local Education Agencies to Improve Education for the Disadvantaged; Education for the Handicapped; Chapter 2, School Improvement Programs; Impact Aid; and Vocational and Adult Education. The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities, funds the Child Nutrition program, which is the largest single federally-funded elementary and secondary education program.

Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Defense, which operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of Health and Human Services funds the Head Start program for children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training and Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for Indians through the Johnson-O'Malley Assistance and the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools programs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for service persons and veterans and also provides services to children and

spouses of veterans through the Veterans Job Training Program and Readjustment Benefits programs.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $11.2 billion, or 82 percent of the $13.7 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 91. The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) and the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. The on-budget funding of the GSL program, includes only special allowances to the lender, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and GSL funds made available through non-federal organizations as a result of these programs are included under non-federal support. The second largest provider, the Department of Veterans Affairs, funds programs for college students who are service persons or veterans and also for children and spouses of veterans. The Department of Defense, the third largest provider of funds for postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development. The fourth largest provider, the Department of Health and Human Services, also supports college education through its Health Training programs.

Other Education Programs

"Other" education programs provide funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, and a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad and some miscellaneous research. In FY 91, about two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and about 10 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. The largest "other" education program in FY 91 was the Rehabilitative Services and Handicapped Research program funded through the Department of Education. The Library of Congress, Agency for International Development, and the National Endowment for the Humanities also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs.

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $5.0 billion in FY 91, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy ($2.6 billion) and the Department of Defense ($1.7 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Science Foundation ($1.6 billion) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($1.2 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 91 (see table 4 and table C in appendix).

Table 4.—The largest education program activities, by level: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]

Level and program, by agency	Expenditure			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 91 [1]	
Elementary and secondary				
Total	**$26.2**	**$22.7**	**$24.4**	**–6.6**
Child Nutrition Programs (USDA)	5.5	5.2	5.6	2.2
Grants for the Disadvantaged (ED)	5.2	4.7	5.3	2.0
Education for the Handicapped (ED)	1.3	1.7	2.3	72.7
Head Start (HHS)	1.2	1.5	2.1	71.3
Training programs (DOL)	2.3	1.9	1.8	–20.8
School Improvement Programs (ED)	1.3	1.3	1.6	20.8
Overseas Dependents Schools (DOD)	0.6	0.9	0.9	65.6
Vocational and Adult Education (ED)	1.4	1.4	0.9	–35.5
Impact Aid Program (ED)	1.1	0.9	0.8	–27.7
Job Corps (DOL)	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.3
Other elementary/secondary programs	5.5	2.4	2.3	–57.8
Postsecondary education				
Total (on-budget)	**$17.9**	**$14.1**	**$13.7**	**–23.3**
Student Financial Assistance (ED)	6.0	6.2	6.0	–0.7
Guaranteed Student Loans (ED)	2.3	4.6	4.2	82.7
Other postsecondary programs	9.6	3.3	3.5	–63.0
Other				
Total	**$2.5**	**$3.6**	**$3.7**	**45.1**
Rehabilitative Services and Handicapped Research (ED)	0.7	1.9	1.9	175.6
Other education programs	1.8	1.7	1.7	–4.5
Research [2]				
Total	**$9.5**	**$12.8**	**$12.8**	**35.4**
Research (HHS)	3.4	5.0	5.0	46.1
Research (DOE)	2.4	2.6	2.6	8.1
Research (DOD)	1.1	1.8	1.7	60.9
Research (NSF)	1.2	1.5	1.6	30.8
Research (NASA)	0.4	1.2	1.2	197.0
Other research programs	1.0	0.8	0.7	–24.8

[1] Estimated.

[2] Estimated for FY 90 and FY 91.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. See table C in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal aencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1982 to 1992; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1991; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Non-Federal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account non-federal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Non-federal funds are not included in the federal budget as are on-budget funds, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private and public sources. Even though non-federal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and public lending authorities. They may result in additional federal spending and, hence, may add to the federal government budget, which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means because of loan defaults and subsidies. Almost all education-related, non-federal funds occur in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

The non-federal programs in this report have both non-federal and on-budget funding components. The Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and guarantees higher-interest, less-subsidized loans to parents and students. The on-budget components are the interest differential paid to the bank both while the student is in school, and while the student is out of school repaying the loan at the subsidized rate. If the student defaults on the loan, there is a second on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the bank must be reimbursed. The non-federal funds are the amount of the loan on which the student could potentially default. It is this part that represents a contingent liability.

The Perkins Loan program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 3,300 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loan revolving funds with total assets now exceeding $5 billion. These revolving funds have been built up through 30 years of federal capital contributions, with institutions providing one dollar for every nine federal dollars. The Income Contingent Loan program created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 is a demonstration project that currently has a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions must match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. Both the Perkins Loans and the Income Contingent Loans have revolving loan funds, from which new loans are made, and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. These institutional matching funds constitute non-federal funds. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loan and the Income Contingent Loan program are the on-budget funds and the institutions' capital contributions are the non-federal funds.

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Under the Work-Study Program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions that use these funds to provide generally up to 70 percent of the salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part-time, typically in on-campus jobs. The remaining 30 percent is provided by the school or some other employer. Up to 90 percent of a student's earnings may be from federal funds if the job is part of a Community Service Learning Project. The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) program is "campus-based" like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need analysis system. The federal share of such grants may not exceed 85 percent of the total grant.

Some $11.9 billion in non-federal funds, that are generated by federal education programs but do not appear in the U.S. Budget, benefited postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 91. The non-federal funds constituted 17 percent of the total federal support for education. Non-federal funds associated with postsecondary education, combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $38.4 billion in FY 91, or about 58 percent of the total federal support for education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the Guaranteed Student Loan program, new student loans totaling $11.5 billion were made in FY 91. The Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional $17.3 million in low-cost loans to financially needy students, and the Income Contingent Loan program accounted for $0.5 million. The SSIG program also aided students with $63.5 million in state matching grants in FY 91. The non-federal share of SEOG program amounted to $87.7 million and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $235.0 million.

Table 5A.—Non-federal funds for education generated by federal programs: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In millions of current dollars]

Federal programs	Non-federal funds	FY 80		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
		FY 90	FY 91*	
Total	**$4,855.7**	**$11,788.4**	**$11,892.0**	**144.9**
Guaranteed Student Loan	4,598.0	10,826.0	11,488.0	149.8
Perkins Loan	31.8	15.0	17.3	–45.4
Income Contingent Loan	—	0.5	0.5	—
State Student Incentive Grant	76.5	59.2	63.5	–17.0
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	—	48.8	87.7	—
Work-Study	149.4	237.7	235.0	57.3

*Estimated.
—Data not applicable.

Table 5B.—Non-federal funds for education generated by federal programs: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In millions of constant FY 91 dollars]

Federal programs	Non-federal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 91*	
Total	**$7,929.5**	**$11,788.4**	**$11,892.0**	**50.0**
Guaranteed Student Loan	7,508.7	11,407.8	11,488.0	53.0
Perkins Loan	51.9	15.8	17.3	–66.6
Income Contingent Loan	—	0.5	0.5	—
State Student Incentive Grant	124.9	62.4	63.5	–49.2
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	—	51.4	87.7	—
Work-Study	244.0	250.5	235.0	–3.7

*Estimated.
—Data not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures as Education Support

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. For example, deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly tax-

educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes of interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Altogether, federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $18.1 billion in FY 90, reflecting a decline of 15 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see table A in appendix). One possible explanation is the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.[3]

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal expenditures or tax subsidies should be taken into account when assessing federal financial support for education.

Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990

[In billions of current and constant FY 91 dollars]

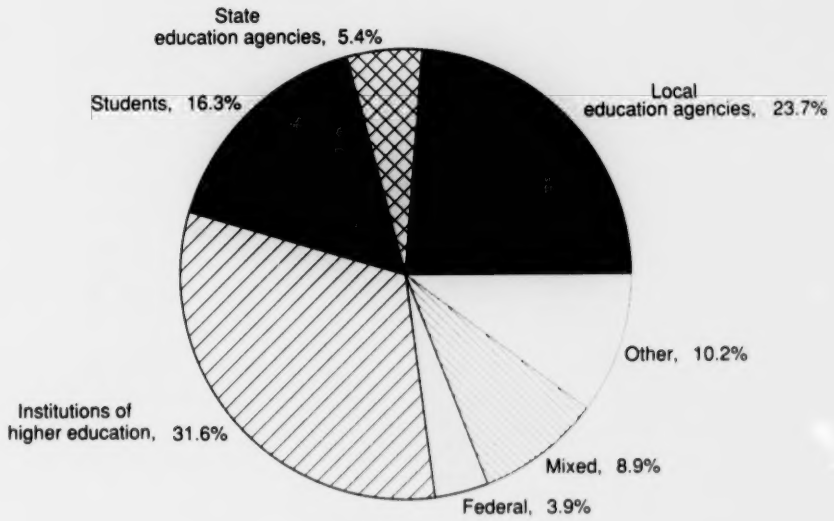
Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89	Percent change, FY 89 to FY 90
In current dollars	$13.3	$16.9	$18.1	26.8	7.4
In constant dollars	$21.8	$18.5	$19.1	−14.8	3.1

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, contractor reports by Stephen M. Barro: "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to 1984" "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988"; and "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990." (See table A in appendix.)

[3] The National Center for Education Statistics plans to prepare a more detailed study on tax expenditures in the future.

Figure 3.--Total federal support for education and related programs, by type of recipient: Fiscal year 1991



Total = $66.5 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished tabulations; budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1992,* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development; Fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991;* and unpublished data.

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional educational institutions. Some goes directly to students (for out-of-pocket expenses), some to banks (to pay interest subsidies on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents' schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local educational agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities, such as military academies, federal libraries, and federal schools (see figure 3, and tables 7A, 7B, and tables D, E, and F in appendix). Also tabulated are "mixed" recipients, which is a category used when federal program funds are available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and "other" recipients, which includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books at the same IHEs.

Table 7A.—Total federal support for education, by category of initial recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of current dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 91 *		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	**$39.2**	**100.0**	**$61.6**	**100.0**	**$66.5**	**100.0**	**69.8**
LEAs	10.9	27.9	13.9	22.5	15.8	23.7	44.4
SEAs	1.4	3.5	3.3	5.3	3.6	5.4	160.4
Students	9.0	23.0	10.4	16.9	10.8	16.3	19.9
IHEs	11.2	28.5	19.8	32.2	21.0	31.6	88.3
Federal	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	2.6	3.9	86.2
Mixed	2.5	6.4	5.1	8.2	5.9	8.9	135.6
Other	2.8	7.1	6.7	10.9	6.7	10.2	145.9

* Estimated.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 7B.—Total federal support for education, by category of initial recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 91*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	**$64.0**	**100.0**	**$64.9**	**100.0**	**$66.5**	**100.0**	**4.0**
LEAs	17.9	27.9	14.6	22.5	15.8	23.7	–11.6
SEAs	2.3	3.5	3.4	5.3	3.6	5.4	59.4
Students	14.7	23.0	11.0	16.9	10.8	16.3	–26.6
IHEs	18.2	28.5	20.9	32.2	21.0	31.6	15.3
Federal	2.3	3.5	2.6	3.9	2.6	3.9	14.0
Mixed	4.1	6.4	5.3	8.2	5.9	8.9	44.3
Other	4.5	7.1	7.1	10.9	6.8	10.2	50.6

*Estimated.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1982 to 1992; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1991; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data. (See tables D, E, and F in appendix.)

Distribution of Federal Support for Education

Federal support to education amounted to $66.5 billion in FY 91. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, students, other, mixed, SEAs, and the federal government categories (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 4 percent between FY 80 and FY 91, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds for LEAs fell by almost 12 percent after adjustment for inflation, in large part due to the discontinuation of the local revenue-sharing program. The drop in funds for students was affected by the decline in education benefits for veterans and discontinuation of Social Security benefits for postsecondary students (see tables 8A, 8B, and tables D and F in appendix). There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 91 in programs for SEAs and mixed recipients. This growth was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Department of Labor programs. The amount funded for the "other" category rose by 51 percent between FY 80 and FY 91. Most of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Guaranteed Student Loan program.

In FY 91 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds, about 27 percent of all federal education support (see table F in appendix). Students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the "other" education level. IHEs received the largest portion from research funds. IHEs were also the largest recipient for total federal support (32 percent). Most of the non-federal funds went to college students and IHEs.

In FY 91 (see table F in appendix), ED was the largest provider of funds for LEAs, SEAs, and "other" recipients. The largest provider for Students was non-federal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education. The largest provider for IHEs was the Department of Health and Human Services; for the Federal Government category, the Department of Defense; and for the Mixed category of recipients, the Department of Labor.

Table 8A.—Total federal support for education, by level and category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of current dollars]

Year and level	Recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Mixed	Other
1980 total	**$39.2**	**$10.9**	**$1.4**	**$9.0**	**$11.2**	**$1.4**	**$2.5**	**$2.8**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	.9	1.6	(1)	.7	1.9	(1)
Postsecondary	10.9	—	.1	5.3	3.7	.2	.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(1)	.3	(1)	(1)	.5	.3	.4
Research	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—
Non-federal	4.9	—	.1	2.1	1.6	—	—	1.0
1990 total	**61.6**	**13.9**	**3.3**	**10.4**	**19.8**	**2.4**	**5.1**	**6.7**
Elementary and secondary	21.5	13.9	1.2	.7	.1	1.4	4.1	.1
Postsecondary	13.4	—	.3	4.8	3.9	.2	.6	3.7
Other	3.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	—	.8	.4	.6
Research	12.1	—	—	—	12.1	—	—	—
Non-federal	11.2	—	.2	4.9	3.7	—	—	2.4
1991 total[2]	**66.5**	**15.8**	**3.6**	**10.8**	**21.0**	**2.6**	**5.9**	**6.8**
Elementary and secondary	24.4	15.8	1.5	.7	.1	1.5	4.8	.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	.3	4.9	4.1	.2	.7	3.5
Other	3.7	(1)	1.6	(1)	—	.9	.4	.7
Research	12.8	—	—	—	12.8	—	—	—
Non-federal	11.9	—	.2	5.1	4.0	—	—	2.5

[1] Less than $50 million.

[2] Estimated.

—Category not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 8B.—Total federal support for education, by level and category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]

Year and level	Recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Mixed	Other
1980 total	**$64.0**	**$17.9**	**$2.3**	**$14.7**	**$18.2**	**$2.3**	**$4.1**	**$4.5**
Elementary and secondary	26.2	17.9	1.4	2.6	(1)	1.2	3.1	(1)
Postsecondary	17.9	—	.2	8.7	6.1	.3	.5	2.2
Other	2.5	(1)	.6	(1)	(1)	.8	.5	.7
Research	9.5	—	—	—	9.5	—	—	—
Non-federal	7.9	—	.2	3.5	2.6	—	—	1.7
1990 total	**64.9**	**14.6**	**3.4**	**11.0**	**20.9**	**2.6**	**5.3**	**7.1**
Elementary and secondary	22.7	14.6	1.3	.8	.1	1.5	4.3	.1
Postsecondary	14.1	—	.3	5.1	4.1	.2	.6	3.9
Other	3.6	(1)	1.6	(1)	—	.8	.4	.7
Research	12.8	—	—	—	12.8	—	—	—
Non-federal	11.8	—	.2	5.1	3.9	—	—	2.5
1991 total[2]	**66.5**	**15.8**	**3.6**	**10.8**	**21.0**	**2.6**	**5.9**	**6.8**
Elementary and secondary	24.4	15.8	1.5	.7	.1	1.5	4.8	.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	.3	4.9	4.1	.2	.7	3.5
Other	3.7	(1)	1.6	(1)	—	.9	.4	.7
Research	12.8	—	—	—	12.8	—	—	—
Non-federal	11.9	—	.2	5.1	4.0	—	—	2.5

[1] Less than $50 million.
[2] Estimated.
—Category not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished tabulations.

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private) rose from $285.7 billion in FY 80 to an estimated $392.6 billion in FY 91,[4] an increase of 37 percent, after adjustment for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, adjusted for inflation, including non-federal funds and support for research, increased 5 percent during this period, from $38.4 billion to $40.4 billion.[5]

Federal education support going to elementary and secondary institutions (LEAs and SEAs) declined 4 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 91; however, total federal support to higher education institutions increased 15 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from a little over 14 percent in FY 80

[4] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1991 (forthcoming).

[5] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section.

to 10 percent in FY 91. From FY 90 and FY 91, however, the share of federal support remained steady.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 77 percent of their federal education aid from ED, while LEAs received 59 percent in FY 91. Most of the rest of the federal support for LEAs (39 percent) came from the Department of Agriculture in the form of school lunches (see table F in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 44 percent between FY 80 and FY 91, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal program support for IHEs, after adjustment for inflation, increased 9 percent and non-federal funds for IHEs increased 53 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 80 to 14 percent in FY 91.

The Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education were the largest providers of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 24 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of the federal support in FY 91. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were non-federal funds generated by federal programs, 18 percent; Department of Energy, 13 percent; Department of Defense, 9 percent; and the National Science Foundation, 8 percent. Of all types of recipients, IHEs also received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

Table 9A.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of current dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 91[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1991 expenditure	
All levels							
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$365.4	100.0	$392.6	100.0	137.0
Federal support	23.5	14.2	37.0	10.1	40.4	10.3	72.1
On-budget	21.8	13.2	33.0	9.0	36.2	9.2	66.1
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.9	15.9	4.0	82.7
Non-federal[3]	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.1	4.2	1.1	148.9
Elementary/secondary institutions							
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$220.9	100.0	$237.2	100.0	129.9
Federal support[4]	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.8	19.4	8.2	57.4
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.7	19.2	8.1	56.7
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.7	12.0	5.1	87.4
Non-federal[3]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	146.5
Higher education institutions							
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$144.5	100.0	$155.4	100.0	148.8
Federal support	11.2	17.9	19.8	13.7	21.0	13.5	88.3
On-budget	9.6	15.3	16.1	11.1	17.0	10.9	78.0
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.7	2.5	3.8	2.5	69.3
Non-federal[3]	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.6	4.0	2.6	149.0

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Non-federal funds generated by federal legislation.
[4] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues. See table 8A.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 9B.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1991

[In billions of constant FY 91 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 91[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 91
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1991 expenditure	
All levels							
Total expenditures	$285.7	100.0	$385.4	100.0	$392.6	100.0	37.4
Federal support	38.4	14.2	39.0	10.1	40.4	10.3	5.4
On-budget	35.6	13.2	34.8	9.0	36.2	9.2	1.7
Dept. of Education	14.2	5.2	14.9	3.9	15.9	4.0	11.8
Non-federal[3]	2.8	1.0	4.2	1.1	4.2	1.1	52.4
Elementary/secondary institutions							
Total expenditures	$178.0	100.0	$233.0	100.0	$237.2	100.0	33.3
Federal support[4]	20.1	11.9	18.1	7.8	19.4	8.2	–3.6
On-budget	20.0	11.9	17.9	7.7	19.2	8.1	–4.0
Dept. of Education	10.5	6.2	11.1	4.7	12.0	5.1	14.7
Non-federal[3]	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	51.0
Higher education institutions							
Total expenditures	$107.8	100.0	$152.4	100.0	$155.4	100.0	44.2
Federal support	18.2	17.9	20.9	13.7	21.0	13.5	15.3
On-budget	15.6	15.3	16.9	11.1	17.0	10.9	9.0
Dept. of Education	3.7	3.6	3.8	2.5	3.8	2.5	3.6
Non-federal[3]	2.6	2.6	3.9	2.6	4.0	2.6	52.5

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Non-federal funds generated by federal legislation.

[4] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues. See table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support passed through local education agencies, state education agencies, elementary and secondary institutions, and postsecondary institutions. Federal programs that do not support regular educational institutions are not included. Examples would be federal support for libraries, museums, military schools, and cultural activities. Additionally, the federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included on this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures are adjusted by the Consumer Price Index and data for federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, page 29.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1982 to 1992; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1980 to 1991; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data (see tables D, E, and F in appendix).

Sources and Methodology

Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 1967 to 1992 editions. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1991. All FY 91 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the Budget of the U.S. Government, 1992.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals exclude deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by States and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, Governmental Finances. Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Finances of Public School Systems. The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in Governmental Finances for that year.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

In the past, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were published in Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from OMB. Non-federal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include them in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. Federal tax expenditures data are from reports prepared under contract (''Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984''; ''Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988''; and ''Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990'') for the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

Recipients' data are estimated based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980 and Esther Tron's ''Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984'' (U.S. Department of Education); and the Office of Management and Budget's Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations and ultimate recipient. The recipients' data are estimated and tend to undercount IHEs, students, and LEAs. This is because some of the federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the Federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a ''mixed recipients'' category, because there was no way to disaggregate the

amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal education support for education institutions differ in this report from those reported in other National Center for Education Statistics reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1980 where the CCD survey reports $9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $8.9 billion, whereas this report has $11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (July 1 to June 30) which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for the handicapped are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal financial aid programs, such as GSL and NDSL, are specifically excluded from the "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey. Non-federal support is also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1992) and the Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, were used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator was used in all the tables and text except for institution expenditures in table 9B and the text related to expenditures for education institutions where the Consumer Price Index was used instead.

The composite deflator and the Consumer Price Index numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator	Consumer Price Index*
1965	0.2996	31.2
1970	0.3841	37.8
1975	0.5671	51.8
1980	0.8453	77.6
1981	0.9335	86.6
1982	1.0000	94.1
1983	1.0430	98.2
1984	1.0808	101.8
1985	1.1137	105.8
1986	1.1408	108.8
1987	1.1693	111.2
1988	1.2081	115.8
1989	1.2578	121.2
1990	1.3100	127.0
1991	1.3804	133.9

*The Consumer Price Index is adjusted to a school-year basis (July through June).

Definitions

Definitions

Appropriations—budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Composite deflator—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Constant dollars—dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—price index used to measure the change compared to base year in the cost of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by consumers. The Consumer Price Index number is prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Current dollars—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Fiscal year (FY)—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to 1976 fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Non-federal funds—funds that are generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although non-federal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions.

Obligations—are binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

On-budget funds—funds that are provided through programs funded by annual Congressional appropriations. Non-federal funds are not included in the on-budget funds.

Outlays—are the measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

Revenues—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. All funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Noncash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Tax expenditures—are revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Appendix

Tables

Table A.—Federal education support and estimated Federal tax expenditures, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support and non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs	On-budget support[1]					Non-Federal funds generated by Federal programs							Estimated Federal tax expenditures for education[8]
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Guaranteed student loans[2]	Perkins loans[3]	Income contingent loans[4]	State student incentive grants[5]	Supplemental educational opportunity grants[6]	Work-study aid[7]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Current dollars														
1965	$5,354.7	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	$23.7	—	$16.1	—	—	—	$7.6	—
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	$770.0	21.0	—	—	—	41.6	—
1975	24,536.6	23,133.2	10,617.2	7,489.2	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	1,233.0	35.7	—	$20.0	—	114.7	$8,605.0
1980	39,172.8	34,317.1	16,027.7	10,939.5	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,855.7	4,598.0	31.8	—	76.5	—	149.4	13,320.0
1981	44,121.6	36,446.2	15,903.7	12,084.8	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,675.4	7,433.0	20.7	—	76.5	—	145.2	16,380.0
1982	40,142.2	34,304.7	14,839.2	10,872.8	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,837.5	5,597.0	19.8	—	72.0	—	148.7	16,180.0
1983	41,544.7	34,719.2	14,527.8	10,753.4	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,825.5	6,582.0	19.8	—	60.0	—	163.7	16,725.0
1984	43,875.9	36,104.5	15,292.4	10,163.2	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,771.4	7,520.0	17.9	—	76.0	—	157.5	17,090.0
1985	47,535.4	38,809.9	16,901.3	10,956.5	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	8,467.0	21.4	—	76.0	—	161.1	18,035.0
1986	48,139.4	39,745.0	17,049.9	11,065.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	8,142.0	20.2	—	72.7	—	159.5	19,460.0
1987	50,502.0	40,972.2	17,535.7	10,077.5	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	9,272.0	20.9	$0.6	76.0	—	160.4	19,590.0
1988	53,840.5	43,216.0	18,564.9	10,419.1	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.5	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	73.0	—	150.4	16,190.0
1989	59,196.3	47,928.5	19,724.0	13,014.3	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	$22.0	215.0	16,890.0
1990	61,626.7	50,439.5	21,525.1	13,399.1	3,382.9	12,132.4	11,187.2	10,826.0	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7	18,140.0
1991[9]	66,530.2	54,638.1	24,436.2	13,702.0	3,670.5	12,829.4	11,892.0	11,488.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	—
Constant fiscal year 1991 dollars[10]														
1965	24,671.8	24,562.5	8,950.4	5,517.5	1,726.2	8,368.4	109.2	—	74.2	—	—	—	35.0	—
1970	48,010.6	45,018.4	20,953.8	12,390.5	3,467.1	8,207.1	2,992.2	2,767.3	75.4	—	—	—	149.5	—
1975	59,725.4	56,309.4	25,843.7	18,229.7	3,915.3	8,320.8	3,416.0	3,001.3	86.8	—	48.7	—	279.2	20,945.8
1980	63,970.3	56,040.9	26,173.7	17,864.5	2,529.1	9,473.5	7,929.5	7,508.7	51.9	—	124.9	—	244.0	21,752.0
1981	65,244.1	53,894.3	23,517.4	17,870.2	3,226.9	9,279.8	11,349.8	10,991.4	30.6	—	113.1	—	214.7	24,221.7
1982	55,412.1	47,353.9	20,484.0	15,008.8	2,754.0	9,107.1	8,058.1	7,726.1	27.4	—	99.4	—	205.3	22,334.9
1983	54,983.9	45,950.4	19,227.4	14,232.0	2,917.1	9,573.9	9,033.5	8,711.2	26.3	—	79.4	—	216.7	22,135.4
1984	56,038.5	46,112.9	19,531.5	12,980.5	3,461.7	10,139.2	9,925.6	9,604.6	22.9	—	97.1	—	201.2	21,827.4
1985	58,918.8	48,103.8	20,948.7	13,580.2	2,612.3	10,962.6	10,815.0	10,494.6	26.5	—	94.2	—	199.7	22,353.9
1986	58,250.0	48,092.5	20,630.9	13,389.7	3,170.3	10,901.6	10,157.5	9,852.0	24.4	—	88.0	—	193.0	23,547.1
1987	59,619.4	48,369.1	20,701.5	11,896.8	3,329.6	12,441.2	11,250.3	10,945.9	24.7	0.7	89.7	—	189.4	23,126.7
1988	61,519.3	49,379.5	21,212.6	11,905.1	3,406.8	12,855.0	12,139.8	11,860.4	23.6	0.5	83.4	—	171.9	18,499.0
1989	64,966.3	52,600.2	21,646.6	14,282.9	3,490.3	13,180.4	12,366.1	12,004.1	22.4	0.6	78.9	24.1	236.0	18,536.3
1990	64,938.5	53,150.1	22,681.9	14,119.2	3,564.7	12,784.4	11,788.4	11,407.8	15.8	0.5	62.4	51.4	250.5	19,114.9
1991[9]	66,530.2	54,638.1	24,436.2	13,702.0	3,670.5	12,829.4	11,892.0	11,488.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	—

[1] On-budget support includes Federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.
[2] New student loans guaranteed by the Federal Government and disbursed to borrowers. Also known as off-budget support.
[3] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the Federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.
[4] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the Federal contribution). This is a demonstration project which involves only 10 institutions and has unsubsidized interest rates.
[5] Required State matching contributions.
[6] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the Federal share of such grants may not exceed 85 percent of the total grant.
[7] Employer contributions to student earnings.
[8] Tax expenditures are the difference between current Federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by Federal tax provisions.
[9] Estimated.
[10] Data adjusted by the Composite Deflator prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.
—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, Federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 1992; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1991*; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988," and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1970 to FY 1990" by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 1991.)

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Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,133,209**	**$34,317,114**	**$34,719,162**	**$36,104,529**	**$38,809,949**	**$39,744,958**	**$40,972,176**	**$43,216,013**	**$47,928,506**	**$50,439,481**	**$54,638,134**
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	14,585,825	15,534,737	16,701,085	17,740,051	16,879,827	18,326,916	21,671,232	23,198,575	24,912,441
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,340,869	4,616,372	4,782,274	5,041,317	5,189,779	5,481,976	5,793,616	6,258,734	6,965,449
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	55,090	55,160	55,114	64,613	38,896	38,553	47,586	50,712	40,400
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	2,487,597	2,625,146	3,119,213	3,354,588	3,695,617	3,461,345	3,746,031	3,392,089	3,512,898
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	1,933,068	2,042,881	2,247,822	2,181,391	2,256,799	2,385,966	2,563,978	2,523,865	2,653,830
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,520,350	5,437,542	4,804,004	4,735,554	5,104,429	5,098,910	5,882,270	6,273,185	6,611,926	7,088,620	8,023,658
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	–52,768	5,314	2,158	2,000	438	342	463	51	186	100	200
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	484,314	576,779	549,479	454,273	485,922	528,409	542,466	624,547	626,815
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	68,700	62,282	66,802	72,191	79,815	83,405	88,129	99,217	119,231
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,833,392	1,755,839	1,948,685	1,976,960	2,258,631	2,272,228	2,277,556	2,512,987	2,592,715
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,813	23,086	23,820	23,401	24,288	38,671	45,848	50,906	50,646
Department of Transportation	—	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,139	83,931	82,035	66,214	75,360	65,134	90,840	78,578	75,885
Department of Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	287,300	287,905	290,276	41,257	19,279	32,768	39,511	41,688	46,927
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,672,348	1,445,049	1,289,849	1,055,948	1,002,109	966,549	896,435	757,476	826,590
Other agencies and programs:													
ACTION programs	—	—	7,081	2,833	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,368	4,110	4,800	8,472	8,960
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	173,629	236,983	198,807	198,929	240,827	242,650	227,864	229,671	213,936
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	37,838	45,786	19,032	2,855	4,919	4,745	6,582	5,445	6,468	6,145	93	93
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	753	1,033	2,033
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	43,557	97,395	60,521	101,844	67,465	58,053	64,517	79,800	91,200
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	97,526	43,700	107,340	69,718	126,942	122,366	103,764	104,940	100,844
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	290	290	1,946	1,145	321	1,828	290	290	290	77	39	24
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	44,200	50,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	—	—	—	–1,895	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441	2,717	2,815	2,851	2,883	3,102
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,094	4,305	5,447
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,200	10,005	191	711
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	2,294	2,364	1,611	2,236	235	3,225	2,274	3,004	2,299	2,325
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	154,198	164,080	169,310	166,130	160,835	160,505	177,954	189,827	215,094
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	367,763	354,528	487,624	490,948	787,391	899,897	978,778	1,095,500	1,238,600
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,118	55,252	59,521	65,153	86,266	77,397	89,915
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	449	2,090	681	733	723	781	512	522	839	3,281	2,797
National Endowment for the Arts	—	340	4,754	5,220	4,701	5,197	5,536	5,188	5,394	5,550	5,655	5,577	6,500
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	8,459	63,955	142,586	123,315	127,571	125,671	121,125	124,407	125,230	137,076	141,048	152,139
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	907,917	1,035,746	1,147,115	1,147,273	1,270,415	1,329,520	1,472,835	1,579,284	1,801,814
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472	29,176	25,676	25,690	20,300	22,200
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191	6,545	5,393	5,880	5,779	7,113
United States Arms Control Agency	—	100	—	661	157	—	395	276	3,244	2,633	1,619	[2]	100
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	86,556	83,768	143,007	170,514	179,653	183,206	185,521	201,547	216,021
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	4,083	3,476	7,232	7,621	8,781
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,913	990	296	1,300	432	715	1,666	1,870	947	500	700

[1] Estimated.

[2] Less than $50,000.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, funds data represent outlays, rather than obligations. Data revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1967 to 1992*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1991*; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 1991.)

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991

[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total, all programs	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,133,209**	**$34,317,114**	**$38,809,949**	**$43,216,013**	**$47,928,506**	**$50,439,481**	**$54,638,134**
Elementary secondary education programs	**$1,942,577**	**$5,830,442**	**$10,617,195**	**$16,027,686**	**$16,901,334**	**$18,564,859**	**$19,724,017**	**$21,525,140**	**$24,436,218**
Department of Education[2]	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	8,098,436	8,869,300	9,681,313	11,192,216
Grants for the disadvantaged	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	4,027,559	4,185,357	4,494,111	5,335,441
Impact aid program	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	707,539	755,477	816,366	815,311
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	443,468	975,237	1,189,158	1,555,733
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	82,328	18,339	65,683	69,451	69,080
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	159,746	164,759	188,919	192,916
Education for the handicapped	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,465,985	1,880,751	1,616,623	2,317,248
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,275,800	842,036	1,306,685	906,487
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	4,806,786	5,104,502	5,528,950	6,186,460
Child nutrition programs	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	4,286,242	4,555,581	4,977,075	5,635,168
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[3]	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	349,670	342,071	380,441	350,900
Special milk program	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	18,342	18,544	18,707	22,899
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	152,512	188,306	182,727	177,493
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities[4]	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	988,265	1,059,259	1,097,876	1,175,824
Junior ROTC	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	45,300	53,930	39,300	37,300
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	773,810	821,365	864,958	916,313
Section VI schools[5]	—	—	—	—	162,588	169,155	183,964	193,618	222,211
Department of Energy[6]	100	200	300	77,633	23,031	12,931	12,851	15,563	16,350
Energy conservation for school buildings[7]	—	—	—	77,240	22,731	12,611	12,442	15,213	15,000
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	300	320	409	350	1,350
Department of Health and Human Services[8]	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,531,059	1,651,324	1,703,515	1,937,572	2,552,125
Head Start[9]	—	—	403,900	735,000	1,075,059	1,206,324	1,234,869	1,447,758	2,055,514
Social security student benefits[10]	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	445,000	468,646	489,814	496,611
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	379,645	379,381	445,267	429,383
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds:									
Payments to States—estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	92,227	114,414	123,811	141,792
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	59,016	34,922	54,804	102,522	47,111
Indian Education:									
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,265	231,512	186,643	192,841	215,049
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[11]	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	20,400	23,000	25,556	24,931
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	485	584	520	538	500
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	50,679	58,523	65,997	82,652
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in Federal prison	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	8,679	6,933	2,066	3,167
Inmate programs[12]	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	42,000	51,590	63,931	79,485
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	2,266,700	2,271,966	2,505,487	2,584,215
Job Corps[13]	—	—	175,000	469,800	604,748	712,218	771,966	739,376	800,238
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[14]	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,554,482	1,500,000	1,766,111	1,783,977
Department of Transportation[15]	—	45	50	60	60	50	40	46	65
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[16]	—	45	50	60	60	50	40	46	65
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,728	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing—[17]									
State[18]	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,728	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[16]	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[19]	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	196,159	168,865	155,351	126,345
Noncollegiate and job training programs[20]	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	76,367	43,696	12,848	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[21]	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	112,058	118,749	136,780	120,919
Dependents' education[22]	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	7,734	6,420	5,723	5,426
Other agencies:									
Appalachian Regional Commission[23]	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,632	5,327	5,145	93	93
National Endowment for the Arts[24]	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,350	4,462	4,641	4,975
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,350	4,462	4,641	4,975

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991 [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Endowment for the Humanities [25]	—	20	149	330	321	826	698	404	436
Office of Economic Opportunity [26]	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start [27]	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs [28]	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps [29]	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps—and other training programs [30]	31,000	553,368	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) [31]	1,393	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	103,400	85,510	86,579	85,079
Higher education programs	**1,197,811**	**3,447,887**	**7,488,182**	**10,939,494**	**10,956,482**	**10,419,120**	**13,014,330**	**13,399,103**	**13,702,003**
Department of Education [2]	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	8,247,103	10,640,044	11,175,978	11,168,541
Student financial assistance [32]	—	—	—	3,682,789	4,162,695	5,219,916	5,859,774	5,920,328	5,970,200
Guaranteed student loans [32]	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,534,795	2,779,304	3,899,387	4,372,446	4,201,245
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,086	399,787	404,511	411,775	606,849	659,492	599,262
Facilities—loans and insurance [33]	3,588	114,199	16,292	−19,031	5,307	−43,282	10,182	19,219	63,829
College housing loans [33 34]	—	—	—	14,082	−184,061	−372,778	−31,299	−57,167	7,766
Educational activities overseas	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	233	374	82	—
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	224,781	258,519	230,327	284,451
National Technical Institute for the Deaf [35]	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	27,154	36,258	31,251	41,788
Department of Agriculture	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	27,799	27,799	31,273	32,302
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute [36]	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	27,799	27,799	31,273	32,302
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,163	2,420	2,765	3,312	3,700
Sea Grant Program [37]	—	—	1,886	3,123	2,163	2,420	2,765	3,312	3,700
Merchant Marine Academy [38]	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools [38]	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense [39]	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	573,400	746,464	625,313	643,974
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	57,500	86,800	([40]	77,100	134,500	236,089	106,100	99,500
Service academies [41]	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	109,100	115,150	120,613	132,074
Senior ROTC	—	106,100	116,500	([40]	354,000	179,200	196,325	174,600	154,800
Professional development education [42]	—	77,800	90,300	([40]	414,200	150,600	196,900	224,000	257,600
Department of Energy [5]	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	22,609	15,062	25,502	41,980
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	13,571	5,929	9,402	20,920
Teacher development projects [43]	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs [44]	—	—	—	—	—	(26)	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education [7]	—	—	—	53,501	12,705	7,746	6,493	7,459	7,400
Minority honors vocational training [45]	—	—	—	—	150	598	720	—	—
Honors research program [45]	—	—	—	—	120	720	820	6,472	10,550
Pre-college science [46]	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	2,169	3,110
Department of Health and Human Services [9]	469,223	981,483	1,531,775	2,235,670	298,161	277,684	287,238	337,186	404,582
Health professions training programs	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	216,591	223,811	230,600	269,600
Indian health manpower [47]	—	—	—	7,187	5,577	5,998	5,972	9,508	13,542
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	2,268	4,100	6,531	4,759	27,000
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,780	9,718	10,095	10,461	10,472
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	40,726	40,301	81,353	83,587
Health teaching facilities [48]	—	—	353	3,078	739	551	528	505	481
Social security postsecondary students' benefits [49]	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans [33 34]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	113,661	123,529	135,480	165,632
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	52,117	64,669	69,980	80,143
Indian programs:									
Continuing education [50]	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	30,822	28,424	34,911	57,619
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	30,722	30,436	30,589	27,870
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	4,120	4,422	2,167	9,108
Educational exchange [51]	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soviet-East European Research and Training [52]	—	—	—	—	—	4,120	4,422	2,167	9,108
Department of Transportation [13]	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	44,998	63,559	46,025	49,038

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991 [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Merchant Marine Academy [58]	—	—	—	—	19,898	20,579	20,611	20,926	21,560
State marine schools [53]	—	—	—	—	19,777	7,961	26,082	8,269	8,872
Coast Guard Academy [16]	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	10,810	11,740	12,074	12,550
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers [54]	—	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	5,084	4,621	4,173	5,459
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel [18]	—	200	250	300	538	564	525	582	597
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated State share to higher education [17 18]	—	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy [16]	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers [54]	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel [18]	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs [19]	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	768,090	725,270	599,825	697,945
Vietnam-era veterans [55]	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	694,217	345,242	264,702	46,998	—
College student support	—	—	—	1,560,081	679,953	337,568	258,982	39,458	—
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	14,264	7,674	5,720	7,540	—
Service persons college support [56]	—	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	33,472	34,399	8,911	—
Post-Vietnam veterans [57]	—	—	—	922	82,554	203,262	195,142	161,475	160,045
All-volunteer-force educational assistance [58]	—	—	—	—	196	73,731	122,222	269,947	423,237
Veterans [59]	—	—	—	—	—	8,388	43,423	183,765	311,874
Reservists [60]	—	—	—	—	196	65,345	78,799	86,182	95,850
Work-study	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,513
Veteran dependents' education [61]	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	100,883	96,805	100,494	102,663
Payments to State education agencies [62]	—	—	—	—	—	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
Other agencies:									
Appalachian Regional Commission [23]	—	4,105	2,545	1,751	—	1,141	825	—	—
National Endowment for the Humanities [25]	—	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	47,601	51,449	50,938	54,937
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	97,466	130,187	161,884	213,414
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	97,466	130,187	161,884	213,414
Sea Grant Program [37]	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency [63]	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	160,447	164,807	181,172	193,403
Educational and cultural affairs	—	—	—	49,546	21,079	23,466	21,596	35,862	35,728
Educational and cultural exchange programs [64]	—	—	—	—	101,529	136,646	143,194	145,307	157,191
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	1,433	335	17	3	484
Information center and library activities [65]	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs:									
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation [66]	—	—	—	—	—	—	753	1,033	2,033
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,566	14,207	14,637	12,054
Harry S Truman scholarship fund [33 67]	—	—	—	−1,895	1,332	2,815	2,851	2,883	3,102
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development [68]	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,094	4,305	5,447
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation [69]	—	—	—	—	—	13,200	10,005	191	711
Other education programs	**374,852**	**964,719**	**1,608,478**	**1,848,730**	**2,107,888**	**2,981,671**	**3,180,334**	**3,382,856**	**3,670,549**
Department of Education [2]	182,021	630,235	1,045,669	747,708	1,173,055	1,938,998	2,071,574	2,251,801	2,450,220
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	264,900	295,615	301,260	328,293	365,491
Libraries	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	101,202	140,398	137,264	154,801
Rehabilitative services and handicapped research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,536,905	1,623,255	1,780,360	1,921,076
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,234	6,645	5,736	8,376
Trust funds	—	—	—	27	(23)	42	16	148	476
Department of Agriculture	87,551	138,637	220,395	271,112	338,375	342,523	347,021	352,511	382,687
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,988	330,164	333,571	337,907	366,176
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	12,359	13,450	14,604	16,511
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration:									
Training for private sector employees [38]	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services [6]	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	62,060	71,912	77,962	87,251
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	62,060	71,912	77,962	87,251
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants [70]	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991 [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	26,361	23,906	26,920	30,979
FBI National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	5,385	5,513	6,028	10,020
FBI—Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	9,995	7,673	10,548	11,045
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	142	824	850	950
National Institute of Corrections [71]	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,025	10,839	9,896	9,494	8,964
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	33,308	40,157	47,539	40,338
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	33,308	40,157	47,539	40,338
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange [61]	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Transportation [15]	—	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	3,153	4,415	1,507	1,582
Highways training and education grants [72]	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	1,416	1,416	—	—
Maritime Administration:									
Training for private sector employees [38]	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,517	1,499	1,507	1,582
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants [70]	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	220	1,500	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration [73] Air traffic controllers second career program [74]	—	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	32,768	39,100	41,488	46,527
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [75]	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	32,768	39,100	41,488	46,527
Other agencies:									
ACTION [76]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	4,110	4,800	8,472	8,960
Estimated education funds [77]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	4,110	4,800	8,472	8,960
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	193,115	182,839	170,371	167,536
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	160,051	146,915	142,801	126,006
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	33,064	35,924	27,570	41,530
Appalachian Regional Commission [23]	—	572	1,574	8,124	113	—	175	—	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency [78]	—	290	290	281	405	290	77	39	24
Estimated architect/engineer student development program [79]	—	40	40	31	155	40	50	24	24
Estimated other training programs [80]	—	250	250	250	250	250	27	15	—
General Services Administration [81]									
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission [82]	—	—	—	2,294	2,236	2,274	3,004	2,299	2,325
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,768	151,871	169,310	160,505	177,954	189,827	215,094
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	122,356	137,637	148,985	174,081
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	36,245	38,233	37,473	37,501
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	405	99	10	50
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	1,499	1,985	3,359	3,462
National Aeronautics and Space Administration									
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,800	2,400	2,300	3,300	3,800
National Archives and Records Administration [83]									
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	52,118	65,153	86,266	77,397	89,915
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science [84]	—	—	449	2,090	723	522	839	3,281	2,797
National Endowment for the Arts [24]	—	340	1,068	231	1,137	1,200	1,193	936	1,525
National Endowment for the Humanities [25]	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	76,803	84,929	89,706	96,766
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,393	5,880	5,779	7,113
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	1,223	870	690	1,500
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	656	650	474	666
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	2,546	3,514	4,360	4,615	4,947
United States Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange [51]	—	—	—	15,115	18,966	22,759	20,714	20,375	22,618
United States Institute of Peace [85]	—	—	—	—	—	3,476	7,232	7,621	8,781
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of Federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	4,400	4,047	3,724	3,711
Research programs at universities and related institutions [86]	**1,816,276**	**2,283,641**	**3,418,374**	**5,801,204**	**8,844,575**	**11,250,464**	**12,009,825**	**12,132,383**	**12,829,364**

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1991—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of Education[2,7]	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	42,379	90,314	89,483	101,464
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	304,888	314,294	346,000	364,000
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,951	36,133	44,821	47,400	36,700
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,899,680	1,940,308	1,868,900	1,693,100
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,350,426	2,536,085	2,482,800	2,595,500
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	4,282,117	4,549,261	4,735,900	4,979,600
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,650	5,314	438	51	186	100	200
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	35,103	39,556	43,800	31,800
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	6,365	5,700	6,300	5,600
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	5,528	5,590	7,500	8,500
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	29	1,243	1,269	1,200	1,200
Department of Transportation	—	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	16,933	22,826	31,000	25,200
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	388	—	411	200	400
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,063	56,960	49,535	45,025	59,300	46,400
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	58,053	64,517	79,800	91,200
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	1,423	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	897,497	976,478	1,092,200	1,234,800
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,232,054	1,342,648	1,417,400	1,588,400
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	25,676	25,690	20,300	22,200
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	395	2,633	1,619	([33])	100
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,913	990	432	1,870	947	500	700

[1] Estimated.

[2] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[3] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[4] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.

[5] This program was funded by the Department of Education in FYs 65 through 81 in the "Impact Aid" program. This program provides for education of dependents of Federal employees residing on Federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

[6] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission.

[7] This program was established in 1979. Funds were appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[8] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

[9] The Head Start program was in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[10] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

[11] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

[12] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in Federal prisons.

[13] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[14] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[15] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[16] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[17] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[18] The States' share of revenue-sharing funds was not spent on education in FYs 81 through 86.

[19] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[20] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training Program for service persons and veterans. Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program were put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 where put in Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[21] This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[22] This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[23] This agency was established March 9, 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[24] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

[25] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[26] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970's. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[27] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[28] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[29] The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[30] These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[31] These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[32] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

[33] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[34] This program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[35] First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[36] Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskeegee Institute in 1972.

[37] The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nations coastal and marine resources. One of the objectives is to provide trained personnel to utilize and manage these resources. This program was in the National Science Foundation and transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970. Appropriations began in 1968.

[38] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[39] The Department of Defense funds for FYs 88 to 91 are lower than previous years because they exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 85 data are not available except for service academies.

[40] Included in total above.

[41] Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[42] Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

[43] No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

[44] This program receives funds periodically.

[45] Appropriations began in FY 84.

[46] Appropriations began in FY 89.

[47] Appropriations began in FY 78.

[48] The amount reported in FY 83 was large because of a loan default.

[49] Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[50] Includes adult education, tribally controlled community colleges, other postsecondary schools, and in FY 91 also includes indirect administrative cost grants.

[51] This program was transferred to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the United States Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) and the Department of State's, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A.

[52] This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[53] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce. FY 89 outlays are high because of the replacement of one of the training ships.

[54] Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[55] Includes Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[56] Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[57] Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of $2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program so these data represent obligations.

[58] Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: An assistance program for veterans who enter active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, and ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[59] Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

[60] Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[61] Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[62] These payments have been made to State education agencies for years but they were not available as a separate budget item until FY 88.

[63] The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

[64] This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80 through 83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[65] This program was combined with the "educational and cultural affairs" program in FY 77.

[66] Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the scholarship program in tribute to the former Senator from Arizona. The Foundation will award scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. The Foundation may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[67] Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[68] Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation administered by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[69] Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[70] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[71] This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

[72] Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91–605.

[73] The Federal Aviation Administration was an independent agency, and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[74] Appropriations began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[75] First year of appropriations was FY 70.

[76] This agency was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[77] These programs included the Service Learning Programs, University Year for Action, Youth Challenge Program, and the National Student Volunteer Program in FY 1975. In FYs 80 to 84, programs included were the University Year for Action, Young Volunteers for Action, and National Service Learning Programs. In fiscal years 1985 and 1986, the program included was the Service Learning Programs, and in FYs 87 to 90, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services Program.

[78] The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created on March 25, 1979, representing a combination of about five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration.

[79] First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[80] First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design, and Multi-Protection Design Summer Institute.

[81] This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[82] This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[83] The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[84] This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

[85] This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

[86] Includes Federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 89, 90, and 91 are estimated.

[87] Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 91 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

[88] Less than $50,000.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 1992; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1985 to 1991*; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 1991.)

Table D.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**$39,172.8**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,384.1**	**$9,028.8**	**$11,163.9**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$2,761.7**
Total program funds—on-budget	**$34,317.1**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,292.1**	**$6,890.1**	**$9,550.5**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$1,750.1**
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	—	226.9	7.5	—	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	—	—	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	—	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	—
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	—	0.8	1,527.1	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	5,437.5	73.5	—	1,485.4	3,057.3	37.8	783.6	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	—
Department of Justice	60.7	—	—	—	9.2	51.5	—	—
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	—
Department of State	25.2	—	—	—	0.2	25.0	—	—
Department of Transportation	54.7	—	—	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	—
Department of Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	—	—	297.0	14.6	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	—	—	2,349.6	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs:								
ACTION programs	2.8	—	—	—	2.3	—	0.5	—
Agency for International Development	176.8	—	—	—	77.1	—	—	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	17.3	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	—	—	13.1	—	3.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	—	—	—	41.1	—	—	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	*	0.3	*
General Services Administration	34.8	—	—	—	—	34.8	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	−1.9	—	—	—	—	—	−1.9	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	151.9	—	—	—	—	151.9	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	—	—	—	254.6	—	0.9	—
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	—	—	—	—	—	142.6	—
National Science Foundation	808.4	—	—	32.3	772.9	—	3.2	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	—	—	—	32.6	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.8	—
United States Arms Control Agency	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	66.2	—	—	15.1	—	49.5	1.5	—
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	4,855.7	—	92.0	2,138.7	1,613.4	—	—	1,011.6

*Less than $50,000.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analyses, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

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Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**$61,626.7**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,264.2**	**$10,421.2**	**$19,819.8**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,068.4**	**$6,734.5**
Total program funds—on-budget	**$50,439.5**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,051.8**	**$5,554.0**	**$16,081.4**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,068.4**	**$4,365.3**
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,258.7	5,479.2	49.8	—	377.3	14.6	—	337.9
Department of Commerce	50.7	—	—	—	50.7	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,392.1	39.3	—	160.0	1,789.6	1,179.2	224.0	—
Department of Energy	2,523.9	15.2	—	1.5	2,506.8	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	7,088.6	144.9	—	576.4	4,859.1	78.0	1,430.5	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	624.5	128.6	123.8	30.6	113.8	192.8	34.9	—
Department of Justice	99.2	—	—	—	6.3	92.9	—	—
Department of Labor	2,513.0	—	375.8	—	7.5	—	2,129.7	—
Department of State	50.9	—	—	—	2.5	47.5	—	0.9
Department of Transportation	78.6	—	—	0.3	31.3	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of Treasury	41.7	—	—	—	0.2	41.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	—	12.0	743.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs:								
ACTION programs	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—
Agency for International Development	229.7	—	—	—	59.3	—	—	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	—	—	14.6	—	3.7	—
Environmental Protection Agency	79.8	—	—	—	79.8	—	—	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	*
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	189.8	—	—	—	—	189.8	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,095.5	—	—	—	1,092.2	—	3.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.1	—	—	—	—	—	141.0	—
National Science Foundation	1,579.3	—	—	161.9	1,417.4	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	20.3	—	—	—	20.3	—	—	—
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institute	5.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.3	—
United States Arms Control Agency	*	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	201.5	—	—	20.4	—	35.9	145.3	—
United States Institute of Peace	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—
Other agencies	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	11,187.2	—	212.4	4,867.2	3,738.4	—	—	2,369.2

*Less than $50,000.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analyses, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1991.)

Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of recipient: Fiscal year 1991

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**$66,530.2**	**$15,790.8**	**$3,604.0**	**$10,824.1**	**$21,022.4**	**$2,573.1**	**$5,924.7**	**$6,791.1**
Total program funds—on-budget	**$54,638.1**	**$15,790.8**	**$3,377.2**	**$5,678.9**	**$17,004.9**	**$2,573.1**	**$5,924.7**	**$4,288.5**
Department of Education	24,912.4	9,245.2	2,779.3	3,848.0	3,837.3	407.9	1,055.3	3,739.5
Department of Agriculture	6,965.4	6,130.1	56.5	—	396.3	16.5	—	366.2
Department of Commerce	40.4	—	—	—	40.4	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,512.9	37.3	—	145.0	1,802.4	1,270.6	257.6	—
Department of Energy	2,653.8	15.0	—	1.5	2,636.0	—	1.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	8,023.7	205.6	—	607.8	5,135.6	87.3	1,987.4	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	626.8	72.5	141.8	27.9	111.9	215.0	57.6	—
Department of Justice	119.2	—	—	—	5.6	113.7	—	—
Department of Labor	2,592.7	—	387.6	—	8.5	—	2,196.6	—
Department of State	50.6	—	—	—	6.7	40.3	—	3.6
Department of Transportation	75.9	—	—	0.4	25.5	34.1	7.1	8.9
Department of Treasury	46.9	—	—	—	0.4	46.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	826.6	—	12.0	812.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs:								
ACTION programs	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	—
Agency for International Development	213.9	—	—	—	46.4	—	—	167.5
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	100.8	85.1	—	—	12.1	—	3.7	—
Environmental Protection Agency	91.2	—	—	—	91.2	—	—	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	*
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	215.1	—	—	—	—	215.1	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,238.6	—	—	—	1,234.8	—	3.8	—
National Archives and Records Administration	89.9	—	—	—	—	89.9	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8
National Endowment for the Arts	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	152.2	—	—	—	—	—	152.1	—
National Science Foundation	1,801.8	—	—	213.4	1,588.4	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	22.2	—	—	—	22.2	—	—	—
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institute	7.1	—	—	—	—	0.7	6.4	—
United States Arms Control Agency	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	216.0	—	—	22.6	—	35.7	157.7	—
United States Institute of Peace	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	—
Other agencies	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	11,892.0	—	226.8	5,145.2	4,017.5	—	—	2,502.6

*Less than $50,000.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analyses, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1991.)

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